

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR.,  
MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year,  
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the lowest rates.

Volume XXXII.—No. 141

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome  
street.—HARRY IV.WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-  
site New York Hotel—PEA DIATOLA—CINDERELLA.THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, and Sixth  
avenue.—HARRY IV.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—THE IMPERIAL  
THEATRE OF JAPANESE ARTISTS IN THEIR WONDERFUL FEATS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 95 Broadway, opposite  
the Metropolitan Hotel.—THE IMPERIAL THEATRE OF  
JAPANESE ARTISTS IN THEIR WONDERFUL FEATS.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway, oppo-  
site the New York Hotel.—THE IMPERIAL THEATRE OF  
JAPANESE ARTISTS IN THEIR WONDERFUL FEATS.FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West  
Twenty-third street and Broadway, at N. Y. HOTEL.  
EUROPEAN MINSTRELS, BROADWAY, AC.—THE  
BOGUS JAPANESE DOLLARS—THE STATION LOVER.TONY PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—GOD  
WILLING, WATER MONTELL, BROADWAY, BALLET DIVI-  
SION, AC.—THE FRENCH BELL.HOLLY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—EUROPEAN MIN-  
STRELS, BROADWAY, BALLET DIVISION, AC.—THE  
FRENCH BELL.THE RIVINGTON THEATRE, Grand Hall corner of  
Twenty-third street and Broadway, at N. Y. HOTEL.  
EUROPEAN MINSTRELS, BROADWAY, AC.—THE  
BOGUS JAPANESE DOLLARS—THE STATION LOVER.NEW YORK MUSICAL ANATOMY, 614 Broadway,  
HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF FRODO.—THE WASHINGTON  
THEATRE.—YOUNG MEN IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ART.  
LECTURES DAILY. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, May 21, 1867.

## REMOVAL.

The NEW YORK HERALD establishment is now  
located in the new HERALD Building, Broadway  
and Ann street.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that in  
order to have their advertisements properly classed  
they should be sent in before half-past eight  
o'clock in the evening.

## THE NEWS.

## EUROPE.

By special telegram through the Atlantic cable we  
have a report of the race for the French Derby, which  
took place at Chantilly on the 19th of May. M. H.  
Delaunay's horse Patrien won after an exciting con-  
test and amidst a very enthusiastic and brilliant tur-  
f crowd.The news report by the cable is dated yesterday evening  
May 20.The "most trustworthy" advices in London from  
Sardinia go to confirm the report that Omar Pasha  
has been defeated by the insurgent Christians. The Sultan  
has granted the title of King to the Viceroy of Egypt.  
Napoleon and the King of Prussia signed the Luxem-  
burg treaty of settlement. The Corporation of London  
is to erect a statue to George Peabody. Queen Victoria  
held the corner stone of the Hall of Arts, London. The  
motions of Captain McCafferty and Stephen J. Mooney,  
convicted of Fenianism, for new trials were denied, and  
Captain McCafferty sentenced to be hanged. The United  
States iron-clad Monitor was at Gibraltar. Lord  
Derby's Cabinet sustained another defeat on an amend-  
ment to the Reform bill. Parliament rejected a motion  
to grant female suffrage in England.Consolidated steadily in London and closed at 93  
for money. Five-twentieths were at 72 1/2 in London and  
77 1/2 in Antwerp. Cotton declined, and closed with mid-  
dling uplands at 11 1/2. Breadstuffs downward and inac-  
tive. Provisions steady.

## THE CITY.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. An ordinance  
requiring berries to be sold by definite measure was re-  
ferred. Invitations were accepted to be present at the  
presentation of colors to two regiments of the National  
Guard on Monday next. A resolution was passed to  
pave Seventh avenue with Stafford pavement.The Brooklyn Board of Supervisors met yesterday  
afternoon. A report was submitted from the Com-  
missioners of Juries, showing that 5,170 had been drawn  
in the county from May 1 to May 14, and that the  
amount received for fees was \$3,000. The sum of \$9,000  
was ordered to be paid a steam heating company for fur-  
nishing the County Court House with a steam heating  
apparatus. The Law Committee reported adversely  
in the matter of confirming the awards for land taken  
for a parade ground, as they considered the awards too  
high a figure. A resolution was passed directing a sur-  
vey to be made and steps to be taken to vest in the  
county the title of lands necessary for a sewer route  
from the county buildings, Flatbush, to Buswick  
creek, Flatlands.At the meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council yes-  
terday afternoon, the Committee on Water and Drainage  
reported in favor of placing the sum of \$204,160 to the  
credit of the Sewer Commissioners for the year ending  
April 30, 1868. The question of increasing the police  
force of that city by the addition of fifty policemen,  
the proposed increase to take place on the 1st of September  
next, was debated and laid over to be made the special  
order of business on Monday next. A contract for  
building a dock foot of South sixth street was awarded  
at the sum of \$17,135.At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education,  
held yesterday afternoon, the Finance Committee sub-  
mitted the estimate of expenses for the support of pub-  
lic schools for 1868, showing the amount required to be  
\$250,000; for special school fund, repairs, &c., \$40,000,  
and for the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, \$14,000. The  
report was adopted. The sum of \$5,000 was appropri-  
ated for evening schools, and \$3,000 for training schools.In another column will be found a detailed account  
of the internal Revenue Department, and where  
thrift whiskey is manufactured and how it is put upon  
the market. The article will be found of especial inter-  
est, as it refers directly to the distilleries of New York,  
their number, &c.; those now in running order and the  
manner in which they have been affected by the sale of  
ill-legal spirits. A heavy fraud in cigar stamps, which is  
at present under investigation, is also alluded to, and  
the action of the government authorities in this city is  
the subject of a very interesting portion of the article  
referred to.A numerously attended meeting of cigar and tobacco  
dealers was held yesterday, for the purpose of taking  
part in the anti-Kidney agitation. In accordance with  
that object a series of appropriate resolutions were  
adopted, and a committee appointed to act as a dele-  
gation to the central organization of the German societies.A meeting of Post No. 8, of the Department of New  
York, of the Grand Army of the Republic, was held last  
evening at 227 Bowery, at which an address was adopted  
embodying the views of the Post with regard to the  
recent release of Jeff Davis. The address will be found  
in another column.A man named Frank B. Fisher, an ex-army officer,  
committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through  
the head in the club room No. 5, in the second story of  
Knox's building, on Broadway and Fulton street. He  
left a card on which were the words:—"Cause—Dema-  
rains up playing lawn."A man named Hally died at his residence in Forty-  
fourth street, on Tuesday, of hydrophobia, although he  
was not aware that he had ever been bitten by a dog.An inquest was held over the remains of Henry Davis  
yesterday, and a verdict was returned that deceased  
came to his death from a wound received at the hands of  
Dr. George Rosenberg.In the Superior Court yesterday, in the case of Eliza  
Burlingame vs. Henry Burlingame, an action for divorce  
on the ground of desertion, Julia Rogers  
testified that she had kept a house of prostitution for five  
years, and that the defendant had visited her  
establishment on several occasions. The Court will  
render judgment this morning.The Grand Jury yesterday made an elaborate pre-  
sentment before the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the re-  
sults of their labors during the past two weeks in in-  
specting the various public institutions and prisons,  
which will be found in another column, after which  
they were discharged by Mr. Justice Miller from further  
attendance.The stock market was dull yesterday, but closed firm  
at an advance. Gold closed at 137 1/2.In almost all departments of trade business was the  
most prominent feature; previous prices, however, save  
in a few cases, were fully maintained. Coffee was quiet  
but steady. Cotton was unchanged. On Change, flour  
was quiet and 6c. 10c. lower. Wheat and corn, though  
dull, ruled steady, while oats further advanced 1c. 2c.  
Pork closed heavy, while beef remained steady. Lard  
was scarcely so firm. Freight remained dull. Whiskey  
was neglected. Naval stores were less active, but steady  
in value. Petroleum was unchanged.Consequent upon the continued heavy receipts and a  
disinclination on the part of buyers to operate at last  
week's figures, the market for beef cattle exhibited less  
firmness and a decline of fully 1/2c. per lb. was con-  
ceded. Trade ruled slow even at this liberal concession,  
though about all the offerings, comprising 1,850 head,  
found purchasers. Extra realized 18c.; primo, 17 1/2c. a  
17 1/2c.; first quality, 17 1/2c. a 17 1/2c.; fair to good, 16 1/2c.  
a 17c.; and ordinary to inferior, 15c. a 16c. Veal calves,  
notwithstanding the large receipts, ruled firm at  
11c. a 11 1/2c. for extra, 10c. for primo, and 7c. a 9c. for  
inferior to common. Milch cows continued quiet, but  
holders were firm in their pretensions and demanded  
high prices. We quote the range, \$45 a \$125. Sheep  
and lambs were not especially changed in value, though  
common stock, in view of the abundant offerings, ruled  
a shade easier. We quote extra 9 1/2c., primo 8 1/2c. a  
9c., ordinary to common 7 1/2c. a 8c., and inferior 5 1/2c. a  
7 1/2c. Lambs were quoted at from 5 to 7 50. The  
hog market, in consequence of the comparatively heavy  
receipts, ruled heavy, and prices were 1/2c. lower. At  
the Fourth street yards this morning 13c. car loads  
were on sale, all of which realized \$7.25 a \$7.65. In-  
terior lots were quoted 7c. a 7 1/2c. The total receipts  
were 5,803 hogs, 74 milch cows, 2,424 veal calves,  
12,278 sheep and lambs and 21,462 swine.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Matamoros (Mexico) correspondence is dated May  
10. A series of unimportant battles had taken place in  
front of Querétaro. The liberal force besieging the town  
was estimated at from twenty thousand to thirty-five  
thousand men. Juárez had levied prestamos to the  
amount of two million dollars. Immediately after the  
receipt of Secretary Seward's letter he issued orders in  
reference to the treatment of Maximilian, saying that  
his life should be spared, and as it was feared that  
Escobedo would have the unfortunate price assassinated,  
notwithstanding orders to the contrary, that general  
was sent to command an expedition against  
Canaleja, who had rebelled in the North. Corona, con-  
sidered the ablest of the Mexican generals, was ap-  
pointed to succeed him, and now commands all the  
armies of the republic. An imperial reconnoitering  
party, including one of Maximilian's adjutants, had been  
captured and shot.Advises from the Plains, dated near Fort Dodge on the  
13th inst., state that Lieutenant Colonel Carter was  
in charge of the Seventh cavalry, Colonel A. J.  
Smith having absented himself to arrange with post  
quartermasters east of him for the forwarding of sup-  
plies. An expedition was just leaving the camp, under  
command of Carter himself, to chastise some bands of  
Indians who had been depredating in the Smoky Hill  
region.The trial of Bridget Dugan for the murder of Mrs.  
Coriell, at Newmarket, New Jersey, was commenced in  
the Court of Oyer and Terminer at New Brunswick yes-  
terday. Testimony for the prosecution was taken, and  
the court adjourned until this morning.General Swaine issued an order on Sunday evening  
placing the maintenance of public order in Mobile in  
charge of Colonel Shepherd, suspending the city police  
administration, prohibiting out of door congregations  
after nightfall, and holding individuals to a strict  
responsibility for the use or publication of violent or  
incendiary language, or for disturbance at any places of  
public entertainment. Violations of the public peace  
will be investigated by the military instead of the civil  
courts.Chincoteague Island, about forty miles above Cape  
Henry, was visited by a party from Norfolk the other  
day, when a population of fourteen hundred persons  
was found inhabiting the island, who exhibited almost  
savagely ignorance of the affairs of the outside world.  
They subsist by farming and fishing, only a few of them  
are educated, and all manifest a decided aversion to  
the visits of strangers.Judge Kelley addressed a congregation of the usual  
variegated mass at Atlanta yesterday. The negroes in-  
dulged in an elaborate procession, and the remarks of  
the Judge were received with much enthusiasm and good  
feeling.The President has given his consent for the publica-  
tion of Booth's diary of events just preceding the assas-  
sination of President Lincoln.The break in the Atlantic cable is reported by officers  
of the company to be within three miles of Heart's Con-  
tent, and will soon be repaired.Senator Wilson made the last address of his tour  
through the South at Huntsville, Ala., yesterday.  
Thence he returns to his home.An excise law is to be enforced in Philadelphia. It  
prohibits the sale of liquors between midnight and sun-  
rise, and allows the testimony of a drunken person to be  
taken in trials where liquor dealers are defendants.A pleasure yacht collided with a schooner in Boston  
harbor yesterday, and three women and a child, out of  
eleven of its passengers, were drowned.The Ingham county (Mich.) farmhouse was burned  
yesterday, and six persons perished in the flames.The St. Louis Democrat nominated Edwin M. Stanton  
for next President.The census of the United States was taken by actual  
count in the various revenue districts during the last  
two months of 1866, and shows an aggregate in States  
and Territories of 34,505,882 souls, an increase of  
3,062,561 since the census of 1860. In most of the  
Southern States there has been a decrease, but in the  
Western States a large increase is reported.The American Colonization Society's ship Goletada  
sailed for Liberia from Charleston yesterday with three  
hundred negro emigrants on board.

## The Pope and the Press.

The Papal government has always entertain-  
ed a great dread of the press. It has never  
spared it when it has had the opportunity of  
wreaking its vengeance upon it. As it has  
been with other despots in their last struggle,  
so now it is with that of Rome. The press  
is invoked to aid it in its helplessness.The appeal made by the Holy Father to the  
newspapers to convey to Russia his provisional  
appointment of a bishop to a diocese in that  
country is one of the most remarkable tributes  
to the influence of the press that has been wit-  
nessed in our times, changeful though they have  
been. He is powerless to effect by the organ-  
ism of the Church one of the most important  
functions which devolves upon him as head,  
and is compelled to appeal to the newspapers  
to aid him. What a revolution must have  
taken place in the old man's mind to bring him  
to such a concession!So far as we are concerned we shall be happy  
to give his Holiness every assistance in our  
power. The HERALD does not recognize dead-  
heads in its columns, but it will make an excep-  
tion in favor of the Head of the Church. Let  
him send along his letter of appointment, and  
we will give it one or more free insertions.  
He can return the compliment by forwarding  
a plenary indulgence for all the sins we have  
committed or are likely to commit.The Negro Vote.—The Conduct of the Radical  
Leaders.—Its Logical Result.In the present indecent haste to seize and  
secure that grand spoil—the negro vote, we  
see the real estimate of the war that rules in  
the minds of Greeley and Company, the wilder  
leaders of the republican party. For four  
years there was a holocaust; and every family  
laid its sacrifice, as it fondly supposed, on  
the altar of the nation. Husbands, sons, brothers,  
fathers—men cherished by all the endearing  
names known to humanity—were proudly sent  
out to the death harvest that the country  
might not perish nor suffer shame. Devastation  
in the form of fire and sword swept over half  
the land, and the people with one ready,  
willing voice, gave the government a mortgage  
on every dollar and every dollar's worth. But  
was it all for the country really? or must we  
now gradually open our eyes to see that it was  
all for party? Greeley and Company assume  
that the war had no higher or nobler object  
than to give them a chance to get at the  
nigger vote. All the blood shed, all the  
money spent, merely moved away the obstacles  
that were between them and such purpose.  
Their eagerness now is not to secure in the  
South any national object that might have been  
worthy such a war; not to draw toward us by  
wise laws the States that slavery had so  
nearly torn away; not to establish property  
and personal rights on a better basis; not  
to assure to the country that permanent peace  
and tranquillity for which such sacrifices were  
made. No; their whole policy—all that the  
war has led them to—is simply and purely an  
eager, indecent, devil-take-the-hindmost race  
and scramble for the votes of all the niggers  
between the Potomac and the Rio Grande.  
Was it for this that the American people gave  
a million lives and thousands of millions in  
money?We must understand the recent events at  
Richmond in the light of this republican view  
of the war. Republican bondsmen, judges,  
jurors and lawyers all see it the same way and  
open their mouths in an accord as happy and  
harmonious as though they were only the four  
and twenty blackbirds of the political pie.  
And the burden of the song must marl the  
country. We care, they say, for no result of  
the war that is worthy of respect. There was  
no such principle in it as should make oppo-  
sition a crime. It was only our party game,  
and we have won. We have removed the  
obstacles to our party supremacy; we have  
access to the niggers—to a vast ignorant mass  
of voters whom we can shape and use as we  
will, and by whose votes we can control, not  
the South merely, but the North also.  
There are no precedents to be made; there  
was absolutely nothing in it but the  
nigger; and this prisoner, who might be impor-  
tant if there were any such national question as  
good government and treason at stake, is not  
even worth his board in a casemate. Such is  
the time. How does the country like it? How  
will the people bear to be thus told, by the in-  
difference with which the representative man  
of the whole tremendous revolt is set at large,  
that there was no treason? How will they  
bear to learn, by seeing everything forgotten  
in eagerness to secure the nigger vote, that the  
great dominant party owes no nobler result in  
the war than the chance to use the niggers?  
That it can shut its eyes to the first necessities  
of restoration, to the securing of peace and  
good order and harmonizing the country; nay,  
that it will actually lay down a pro-  
gramme to imperil again all the proper objects  
of the war, rather than risk the loss of the votes  
it has evidently always regarded as the grand  
spoil of the struggle.Two thoughts will grow into the national  
mind as the people reflect on these events—the  
reputation of the vast debt incurred for a party  
purpose, and the reputation of the party that  
incurred it. If the conduct of radical leaders  
forces the conviction that the war is to have no  
other result than might be summarized in a  
party programme, the people will grow restive  
under the burdens it has placed upon them.  
The debt was incurred by the people through  
devotion to the national cause; if the money  
was spent for any less important cause than  
that of saving the nation, the people will not  
pay. That, in plain English, will be one result  
of the last radical assumption that the country  
was never in danger—that there was no traitor,  
no treason, no crime; merely some  
inevitable political opposition, quite innocent  
in its nature, and for which it would be cruel  
to punish any one. Another result must be  
the utter destruction of popular confidence in  
all those men who have thus shown their readi-  
ness to play fast and loose on questions that  
the people justly regard as vitally important—  
to stride with the life of the nation. There must  
be and will be a clean sweep of these politi-  
cal hucksters. Men who have no other ideas  
of the greatest struggle of modern times than  
that it was the last political shuffle are unwor-  
thy the respect of an intelligent people,  
and must give place to leaders with more of  
the real character of the people in them, and  
who, by their sympathy with the people, can  
properly lead the country to the fulfillment of  
the nobler parts of its destiny.

## Renewal of the War Between Spain and Chile.

The Spanish government has not, it appears,  
given up its revengeful projects against Chile.  
The war is to be immediately renewed, and  
such damage done to its harbors and com-  
merce as the strongly reinforced squadron of  
Admiral Nefiez can effect. Peru will of course  
be in for her share of the reprisals which the  
offended pride of the Narvaez Cabinet is about  
to resort to. It is to be regretted that these  
governments did not succeed in carrying  
through the negotiation with Mr. Webb for the  
purchase of the Dunderberg. Its acquisition  
would have at once settled the dispute.The conduct of Spain in this matter is, we  
think, shameful. Were the right on her side  
she could afford to exhibit a magnanimity  
towards a weak power like Chile; but being  
consciously in the wrong, the determination to  
renew a war which has merely a sentiment for  
its pretext, is indefensible. She can back down  
readily enough from an imprudent position when  
she has a Power like England to deal with.  
How much more creditable would it be for her  
to admit her error in regard to Chile, which  
has maintained its honor in the face of such  
heavy odds.It is not by such a course as this that Spain  
can expect to regain the position she once held  
among the nations of the world. The indigna-  
tion and resentment which it will excite will  
unite against her all the governments of our  
continent. In playing for as large a stake shewill endanger that which she already holds.  
The loss of Cuba would be a heavy price to pay  
for the satisfaction of a fruitless vengeance.A Blanket Sheet in the Blues—Enterprise  
Against Trustworthiness.One of the lumbering, dull, old-fashioned,  
forty by thirty blanket-sheets published in  
this city under the misnomer of a daily news-  
paper, makes itself very uncomfortable over  
the enterprise of the HERALD. It does not  
believe in special cable despatches—sees no  
reason why any journal should take upon  
itself the trouble and expense of publishing  
daily special telegrams of every important  
event transpiring on the other side of the  
Atlantic—does not understand it—signs and  
groans for the good old days when no news  
was published until its "reliability" was  
assured by the arrival of the mails, a month or  
so old; and deprecates, above all, that the  
public—the rushing, roaring, mad-brained  
public—will insist upon applauding enterprise,  
and patronizing enterprise, and preferring en-  
terprise to "trustworthiness."The secret of all this uncomfortable feeling  
on the part of our slow-coach contemporary  
is that it cannot get over the special Bismarck  
telegram to the HERALD, which not only gave  
the first information of the serious trouble be-  
tween France and Prussia to our own people,  
but was telegraphed back across the Atlantic  
and set all the nations of Europe in a blaze of  
excitement by first conveying to them the news  
that they were probably on the eve of a general  
war. This great triumph of the HERALD  
enterprise seriously interfered with the  
digestion and the good temper of our dull but  
trustworthy neighbors, and their columns were  
filled with attacks upon the Bismarck telegram  
as a bogus report, until the official statements  
of the French and Prussian governments  
proved that the HERALD was as well posted  
upon their affairs as were their own monarchs  
and ministers. We have no doubt, however,  
much our heavy contemporaries may fret and  
worry about it, that in five or six years the  
HERALD special cable telegrams will be regu-  
larly sent back over the Atlantic day after  
day, and will become as well known in Europe  
as United States five-twentieths, and be in just  
as little danger of repudiation. We shall  
spare neither energy, labor nor expense to bring  
this about, and our chief incentive will be the  
fact, so much deplored by our grumbling con-  
temporaries, that the public will so obstinately  
prefer "enterprise" to blanket-sheet "trust-  
worthiness."The Mexican War Crisis.—The Demand of the  
Hour.The Mexican capital is on the eve of surren-  
dering to the victorious liberals. According to  
our correspondence Marquis was, with a mis-  
erable remnant of imperialists, holding out  
against the will of most of the imperial leaders  
at the capital. At the solicitation of a German  
Princess General Diaz felt disposed to guaran-  
tee the lives of the Austro-Belgian corps, which  
had disbanded and sought protection under  
the Prussian flag. Diaz, however, could say  
nothing of Maximilian, whose situation is daily  
more critical. Active operations against Mex-  
ico were to be commenced on the 24th of April.Our despatches from San Luis Potosi give  
news of a bold sortie, on the 27th of April,  
from Querétaro, the breaking of the besieging  
line, the subsequent rallying of the liberals  
and final repulse of the imperialists. This is  
the substance of the fighting, and almost every  
report that Escobedo has given us of his opera-  
tions in front of Querétaro. It is doubtful  
if he takes the city before Diaz, victorious in  
the capture of the capital, turns northward to  
furnish the necessary brains and a reinforce-  
ment of troops.Miramon, it appears, under a flag of truce,  
unsuccessfully tried the old game of an armis-  
tice to decide on the future form of govern-  
ment in Mexico. Maximilian foolishly clings  
to the crazy idea that the Mexican people have  
shown no opposition to the empire, and that  
in an election they would give him a unanim-  
ous vote.This culminating Mexican contest, pregnant  
with vital results to the United States, appears  
to excite but little attention from our State  
Department. In the future the Mexican prob-  
lem is to be the greatest one with which we shall  
have to deal, and when it comes upon us it will  
demand a statesmanship in its solution of a  
quality not inferior to that demanded by our  
present negro question. Nearly seven million  
five hundred thousand Mexican Indians and  
five hundred thousand of the Spanish and  
mixed races are emerging from the great  
revolutionary cloud of fifty years' duration,  
and grasping at the sunshine of liberty  
and constitutional government. This immense  
population is territorially connected with the  
ten million whites, blacks and mixed races  
who have just emerged from a retrograde revolu-  
tion in our own country, and who as a mass  
are scarcely superior in education to the Mexi-  
cans. Two unsettled elements in contact, and  
banding eighteen millions of inhabitants, full  
of smothered and unsmothered revolutionary  
fires—the one a part of the other in contact  
with our nationality, and both in the same cli-  
matic zone, demand a little more attention to  
the Mexican half of the problem than has heret-  
ofore been given it.The great demand of the moment is some one  
to represent us in Mexico. During this whole  
struggle we should have had none of this half-  
way policy. A minister should have been by  
the side of Benito Juárez from the time he left  
his capital to the present moment. Had this  
been so the republic would to-day have occu-  
pied the capital and much blood and millions  
of treasure spared. The world, too, would have  
understood that our professions for the republic  
were not of straw, while the presence of an  
able representative would have enabled us to  
shape the future destiny of Mexico, counsel,  
consult with and unite in a harmonious policy,  
which, moulded to the times, would prevent  
our clashing in the great questions that must  
inevitably spring up between us, and, for want  
of proper action at this moment, give rise to  
much bitter feeling.On the 9th of December, 1866, Mr. Campbell  
wrote to the Mexican government, "For many  
reasons not proper to be mentioned herein I  
regard it as important to the cause of the re-  
public that I should communicate with Presi-  
dent Juárez at Monterey speedily, and I shall  
go there with the expectation of enjoying that  
honor at an early day." Thus it will be seen  
that six months ago the man appointed to rep-  
resent us in Mexico agreed with our views. He  
even went further, and so great was his desireto let it be known that his mission was an im-  
portant one, that he waived the fact that he was  
only addressing a military official of the Mexi-  
can government, and, in answer to General  
Escobedo's invitation to call and dine with  
him, wrote the following diplomatic note:—BONAVILLE, Dec. 8, 1866.  
GENERAL—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the  
receipt of your esteemed favor of this date, and beg  
to express to you my acknowledgments for your polite at-  
tention.  
In company with Lieutenant General Sherman I shall  
have the pleasure of visiting upon you in person at your  
headquarters in Matamoros at ten o'clock to-morrow.  
It is the earnest desire of the government of the United  
States that the republic of Mexico, of which Don Benito  
Juárez is the recognized President, should speedily be ac-  
knowledged by all the nations of the earth as a stable and  
permanent nationality.The purpose of our mission is not to dictate or interfere  
with the free will of the people of Mexico in regard to the  
form of government that they shall adopt.  
I am, General, with the highest respect, your most at-  
tentive and obedient servant,  
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.These words, called forth by an invitation to  
dinner, were to the point, and had they really  
foreshadowed our Mexican policy, would have  
been of great service to us. It is time, how-  
ever, that action should follow sentiment. The  
time demands an American representative by  
the side of Juárez as the exponent of the  
moral force we have exercised in the restora-  
tion of the republic. We want an able man;  
for the position demands a man who is fitted to  
grapple with the great questions which are to  
arise in our contact with Mexico. He should  
understand the language, the people, their his-  
tory and their wants; for he will be the great  
link to make the contact harmonious. The  
State Department should immediately place us  
in communication with the Mexican republic,  
order the present Minister to his post, if it con-  
siders him capable to grapple with the im-  
mense work on hand there, or send some man  
who can represent us and comply with the  
exactions of the position.

## Pestilential Nuisances in New York.

We must again call the attention of the  
Health Commissioners to the monster receptacle  
on Tenth avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-  
fourth streets, for dead animals, slush and  
debris. The HERALD gave, some time ago, a  
full account of this deep pool of stagnant wa-  
ter, nearly an acre in extent, stating, also,  
the fact that during last summer's visitation of  
the cholera the neighborhood was the most  
unhealthy locality in the Twenty-second ward.  
No heed has yet been paid to our suggestion  
that in view of the approach of sultry weather  
and the possible return of the cholera, which  
last year found two victims in a single house  
within a stone's throw of this pool, it should at  
once be either drained or filled up. On the  
north side of Fifty-second street, about midway  
between Fourth and Fifth avenues, is still  
another pestilential nuisance—an accumulation  
of filth of nearly all kinds, which has been per-  
mitted to remain there for nearly a year, not-  
withstanding numerous reports which have been  
made, not only to the police station, but also to  
the Health Commissioners themselves. To  
passers-by, as well as to residents in the vicinity,  
this place has become intolerably offensive.  
We need not insist upon the indispensable duty  
of the Health Commissioners to see to it that  
all such pestilential nuisances as these we have  
mentioned be abated before the heats of sum-  
mer shall have aggravated their deadly exhalations.  
We have cheerfully recognized the  
claims of the Board of Health to public grati-  
tude for their efficient services last summer;  
but let them not rest on their laurels. Unremit-  
ting vigilance on their part will be expected  
and required.

## The Prince of Wales and English Art.

The HERALD published yesterday the speech  
of the Prince of Wales at the anniversary ban-  
quet of the Royal Academy, previous to the  
opening of the exhibition. In that speech his  
Royal Highness avows a laudable interest in  
science and art. "If I may say so, I take,"  
declared the Prince, "the same interest which  
my parents have always taken, although I may  
not have the same experience or knowledge; still  
I hope I shall always tread in their foot-  
steps in that respect." The Prince eulogized  
Sir Edwin Landseer, felicitating himself on  
having become the possessor of an admirable  
picture by that artist, and alluding to the great  
distinction which Sir Edwin has lately achieved  
as a sculptor by producing "one of the finest  
monuments of art in this country." He  
laments the death last year of Sir C. Eastlake,  
and the recent death of another Royal Aca-  
demician, Mr. Philip, "to the vivid truthfulness  
of whose pictures from Spanish life I myself,  
from being in Spain, can amply testify." "With  
reference to the exhibition now before us,"  
added his Royal Highness, "I think I may say  
that for many years we have not seen a finer  
exhibition. The names of Grant, Watts, Mil-  
lais and others I need not particularize." Be-  
sides the Prince of Wales, Prince Edward of  
Saxe Weimar, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince  
Teck, and most of the Ministers of State were  
present at the banquet. English art, it will  
thus be seen, does not lack high patronage.But high patronage alone, while it may foster  
and encourage, cannot create high art. The  
London journals judge the exhibition with  
which the Royal Academy has just entered on  
its ninety-ninth year less leniently than the  
Prince of Wales. The Times